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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/027,145	12/20/2001	Petri Laukkanen	872.0111.U1(US)	3056

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EXAMINER

QUINONES, ISMAEL C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2686

DATE MAILED: 09/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/027,145

Applicant(s)

LAUKKANEN ET AL.

Examiner

Ismael Quiñones

Art Unit

2686

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on December 20, 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on March 22, 2002 has being considered by the examiner and made of record in the application file.

Claim Objections

2. **Claim 26** is objected to because of the following informalities:

In line 2, the word "whereon" is used, when "wherein" is meant instead.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. **Claim 22** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

5. **Claim 22** recites the limitation "other Hindi characters" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Art Unit: 2686

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. **Claims 1 and 16** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ouyang (U.S Pat. No. 6,674,372).

Regarding **claim 1**, Ouyang discloses a method for operating a device having a keypad comprised of a plurality of keys (*Fig. 2*), for inputting characters from a set of characters used for constructing words in a predetermined language (i.e., Chinese language), comprising: mapping a first subset of the set of characters to at least one predetermined key (keys “#” and “1”-“7”, Initials; *col. 6, lines 36-51*); mapping a second subset of the set of characters to the same one of said at least one predetermined key (keys “#” and “1”-“7”, Finals; *col. 6, lines 36-51*); mapping a third subset of the set of characters to at least one other key (key “*”, Medials; *col. 6, lines 36-51*); and when activating said at least one predetermined key, automatically selecting for insertion into a character buffer a character from said first subset of the set of characters or from said second subset of the set of characters as a function of a content of the character buffer at a current insertion point into the character buffer (*col. 7, lines 10-26; col. 8, line 32 thru col. 10, line 35; Figs. 4A-6*).

Art Unit: 2686

Regarding **claim 16**, and as applied to claim 1, Ouyang discloses the aforementioned method, wherein said device comprises a mobile station (remote control, telephone set; *col. 1, lines 9-13*).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

10. **Claims 2 and 3** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ouyang (U.S. Pat. No. 6,674,372) in view of the ISCII standard (Indian Script Code for Information Interchange).

Regarding **claims 2 and 3**, and as applied to claim 1, Ouyang discloses the aforementioned method comprising a predetermined language. Ouyang fails to clearly specify wherein the predetermined language is Hindi or based on one of a plurality of Indian scripts.

In the same field of endeavor, the Indian Script Code for Information Interchange (ISCII) discloses the implementation of Indian scripts (Brahmi-based Indian scripts) (*Page iii, Paragraphs 5-10*).

11. **Claims 4-15** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over The combination of Oyang (U.S. Pat. No. 6,674,372) and ISCII standard (Indian Script Code for Information Interchange), in view of Kato et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,356,258), further in view of Tabe et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,852,783), even further in view of Jurion et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,631,501).

Regarding **claims 4-15**, and as each applied to claim 1, Oyang in view of the ISCII standard disclose the aforementioned method. In addition Oyang discloses wherein a first subset comprise a group of characters such as Initials (*col. 6, lines 36-51; Fig. 2*), a second subset of characters comprise "Medials" (*col. 6, lines 36-51; Fig. 2*) (claim 4), and others subset of characters such as Finals and Tones (*col. 6, lines 36-51; Fig. 2*) (claim 5); wherein the Initials and the Finals are mapped to a first plurality of numeric keys such as keys "1"-*"7"* (*col. 6, lines 36-51; Fig. 2*) (claim 6), and the Tones are mapped to another set or plurality of numeric keys (*col. 6, lines 36-51; Fig. 2*) (claim 7); wherein a phonetic and tone symbol deciding section fetches a corresponding phonetic symbol string, referring the data stored in an input buffer to decide whether the data are an Initial, a Final, a Medial or a Tone (*col. 7, lines 10-26*), wherein a current phonetic symbol depends on a previously inserted phonetic symbol for making an appropriate combination, and thereafter retrieving the appropriate symbol (*col. 8, line 32 thru col. 10, line 35; Figs. 4A-6*) (claim 8). Oyang further discloses a context shift key for activating a

Art Unit: 2686

sequence such as a Tone symbol for finding a corresponding tone symbol for a string of phonetic symbols (*col. 10, line 50 thru col. 11, line 43*) (claim 10). Furthermore in addition the ISCII standard discloses the implementation of Indian scripts, wherein Indian script word syntax consists of consonants, vowels and modifiers (*Annex-H, Page 27*) (claims 4, 5, and 12); the vowels consisting of independent and dependent vowels (*Section 4.5, Pages 3-4*) (claims 4 and 5); a syllable syntax order relative to a preceding character in relation to dependent and independent vowels (*Annex-H, Page 27*) (claims 8 and 9); modifying consonants such as a nukta consonants when adding nukta modifiers (*Page 4, Section 4.8*) (claim 11); and the creation of consonant clusters (*Page 4, Section 4.7*) (claim 10).

Oyang in view of the ISCII standard fail to clearly specify a context shift key for changing a character (claim 9), a non-numeric key opening a special character window on a display (claim 13); wherein if the character preceding the current character insertion point is a consonant a dependent vowel is selected, otherwise an independent vowel is selected (claim 8); changing a dependent vowel into an independent vowel and selecting a independent vowel without regard for the character that precedes the current selected independent vowel (claim 9); mapping nukta modifiers to a predetermined key (claim 12); special characters displayed on a window after activating a non-numeric key (claim 13) and mapping them to key "1" (claim 15); and the first subset mapped to numeric keys 2, and 3, and the second subset mapped to numeric keys 4,5,6,7,8, and 10 (claim 14).

In the same field of endeavor, Kato et al. disclose a keyboard input apparatus (i.e. portable telephone) comprises a keypad, further comprising a shift function key, the key having

Art Unit: 2686

both a conversion function from the Hiragana into Chinese characters and also a space inputting function (*col. 26, line 60 thru col. 27, line 4*).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Oyang view of the ISCII standard method for inputting Indian phonetic symbols to include means for changing characters through a shift key as taught by Kato et al. for the purpose of providing an easy to learn, and operate reduced keyboard apparatus for a number of key operations.

Oyang view of the ISCII standard, further in view of Kato et al. fail to clearly specify a non-numeric key opening a special character window on a display (claim 13); wherein if the character preceding the current character insertion point is a consonant a dependent vowel is selected, otherwise an independent vowel is selected (claim 8); changing a dependent vowel into an independent vowel and selecting a independent vowel without regard for the character that precedes the current selected independent vowel (claim 9); mapping nukta modifiers to a predetermined key (claim 12); special characters displayed on a window after activating a non-numeric key (claim 13) and mapping them to key "1" (claim 15); and the first subset mapped to numeric keys 2, and 3, and the second subset mapped to numeric keys 4,5,6,7,8, and 10 (claim 14).

In the same field of endeavor, Tabe et al. disclose an information tool such as a cell phone comprising a non-numeric key (INFO key; *Fig. 1, item 105*) to open a special character window on a display (special character table display; *Fig. 9, item 910*), for selecting one of the special characters displayed on the window.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Oyang in view of the ISCII standard further in view of Kato et al. method for inputting Indian phonetic symbols through an adaptable keypad to include a special character window as taught by Tabe et al. for the purpose of allowing fast access to desired information while not requiring numerous dedicated keys on a keypad to access the desired information.

The combination of Oyang and the ISCII standard, in view of Kato et al., further in view of Tabe et al. fail to clearly specify wherein if the character preceding the current character insertion point is a consonant a dependent vowel is selected, otherwise an independent vowel is selected (claim 8); changing a dependent vowel into an independent vowel and selecting a independent vowel without regard for the character that precedes the current selected independent vowel (claim 9); mapping nukta modifiers to a predetermined key (claim 12); special characters displayed on a window after activating a non-numeric key (claim 13) and mapping them to key "1" (claim 15); and the first subset mapped to numeric keys 2, and 3, and the second subset mapped to numeric keys 4,5,6,7,8, and 10 (claim 14).

In the same field of endeavor, Jurion et al. disclose a method and a system for checking the validity of a sequence of input of characters according to the syntactical rules of a selected language (*col. 2, lines 55-66; col. 5, line 59 thru col. 6, line 5*), and wherein one of the selected language is Hindi (*col. 5, lines 37-41; col. 12, line 61 thru col. 17, line 19*).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the combination of Oyang and the ISCII standard, in view of Kato et al., further in view of Tabe et al. method for inputting Indian phonetic symbols through an

Art Unit: 2686

adaptable keypad and output display to include means for adapting input in accordance with a predetermined language as taught by Jurion et al. for the purpose of verifying the validity of a sequence of input characters according to the syntactical rules of a selected language.

The combination of Oyang and the ISCII standard, in view of Kato et al., further in view of Tabe et al., even further in view of Jurion et al. fail to clearly specify wherein if the character preceding the current character insertion point is a consonant a dependent vowel is selected, otherwise an independent vowel is selected (claim 8); changing a dependent vowel into an independent vowel and selecting a independent vowel without regard for the character that precedes the current selected independent vowel (claim 9); mapping nukta modifiers to a predetermined key (claim 12); special characters displayed on a window after activating a non-numeric key (claim 13) and mapping them to key "1" (claim 15); and the first subset mapped to numeric keys 2, and 3, and the second subset mapped to numeric keys 4,5,6,7,8, and 10 (claim 14). The combination of Oyang and the ISCII standard, in view of Kato et al., further in view of Tabe et al., even further in view of Jurion et al. suggest for the logic or judgment for placing characters or symbols (*See ISCII standard*) and modifying said logic or judgment according to the syntax rules of a predetermined language (*See Jurion et al.*), furthermore modifying characters or replacing them by a corresponding symbol, and mapping a sub-set of characters to predetermined key (*See Oyang*), wherein such modifiers and symbols are assigned according to the corresponding language (*See ISCII*).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the combination of Oyang and ISCII standard, in view of Kato et al., further in view of Tabe et al., even further in view of Jurion et al. method for inputting phonetic

Art Unit: 2686

symbols through and adaptable keypad and display apparatus in accordance with the syntactical rules of a selected language (i.e. Indian based script) since the modifications for predetermined key assignment and character insertion rules had been held obvious.

12. **Claims 17-21 and 23-6** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Oyang (U.S. Pat. No. 6,674,372) and ISCII standard (Indian Script Code for Information Interchange), in view of Kato et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,356,258), further in view of Jurion et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,631,501).

Regarding **claims 17-21 and 23-26**, Oyang a mobile station (remote control, telephone set; *col. 1, lines 9-13*) comprising a data processor coupled to a memory for executing a stored program (*Fig. 1, item 300*) and also coupled to a display and to a numeric keypad (*Fig. 1, items 100 and 200*), and editor function responsive to activated keys on said numeric keypad for storing Chinese symbols (*Fig. 1, item 900*); wherein a first subset comprise a group of characters such as Initials mapped to a first plurality of numeric keys (*col. 6, lines 36-51; Fig. 2*); wherein a second subset of characters comprise Medials mapped to the first plurality of numeric keys (*col. 6, lines 36-51; Fig. 2*); and Finals and Tones are mapped to another set or plurality of numeric keys (*col. 6, lines 36-51; Fig. 2*); and the data processor responsive to activating one of said first plurality of numeric keys selects and displays Initial characters depending on the character preceding a current character insertion point in an input character buffer (*col. 7, lines 10-26; col. 8, line 32 thru col. 10, line 35; Figs. 4A-6*); and comprising a context shift key for activating a sequence such as a Tone symbol for finding a corresponding tone symbol for a string of phonetic symbols (*col. 10, line 50 thru col. 11, line 43*). Oyang fail to clearly specify wherein character

Art Unit: 2686

editor function comprises Hindi character such as independent vowels dependent vowels, and consonants; selecting and displaying one of an independent vowel or a dependent vowel depending on the character preceding a current character insertion point in an input character buffer, wherein if the character preceding the current character insertion point is a consonant a dependent vowel is selected, otherwise an independent vowel is selected (claim 17); changing a dependent vowel into an independent vowel by activating in sequence a shift key and the numeric key associated with a dependent vowel, whereby the independent vowel is selected without regard for the character that precedes the current insertion point (claim 18); creating consonant clusters (claim 19); creating nukta consonants by entering a consonant followed by a nukta modifier (claim 20); mapping nukta modifiers to a predetermined key (claim 21); special characters mapped to key "1" (claims 25 and 26); the first subset (vowels) mapped to numeric keys 2, and 3, and the second subset (consonants) mapped to numeric keys 4,5,6,7,8, and 10 (claims 24 and 26), and a shift key mapped to "*" (claim 26).

In the same field of endeavor, the Indian Script Code for Information Interchange (ISCII) discloses the implementation of Indian scripts (Brahmi-based Indian scripts) (*Page iii, Paragraphs 5-10*); wherein Indian script word syntax consists of consonants, vowels and modifiers (*Annex-H, Page 27*); the vowels consisting of independent and dependent vowels (*Section 4.5, Pages 3-4*); a syllable syntax order relative to a preceding character in relation to dependent and independent vowels (*Annex-H, Page 27*); modifying consonants such as a nukta consonants when adding nukta modifiers (*Page 4, Section 4.8*); and the creation of consonant clusters (*Page 4, Section 4.7*).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Oyang method for inputting phonetic symbols to include Indian based scripts as taught by the ISCII standard for the purpose of simultaneously having a common code and keyboard for all the Indian scripts therefore facilitating the national integration of all scripts.

Oyang in view of ISCII standard fail to clearly specify wherein selecting and displaying one of an independent vowel or a dependent vowel depending on the character preceding a current character insertion point in an input character buffer, wherein if the character preceding the current character insertion point is a consonant a dependent vowel is selected, otherwise an independent vowel is selected; (claim 18) and changing a dependent vowel into an independent vowel by activating in sequence a shift key and the numeric key associated with a dependent vowel, whereby the independent vowel is selected without regard for the character that precedes the current insertion point; mapping nukta modifiers to a predetermined key (claim 21); special characters mapped to key "1" (claims 25 and 26); the first subset (vowels) mapped to numeric keys 2, and 3, and the second subset (consonants) mapped to numeric keys 4,5,6,7,8, and 10 (claims 24 and 26), and a shift key mapped to "*" (claim 26).

In the same field of endeavor, Kato et al. disclose a keyboard input apparatus (i.e. portable telephone) comprises a keypad, further comprising a shift function key, the key having both a conversion function from the Hiragana into Chinese characters and also a space inputting function (*col. 26, line 60 thru col. 27, line 4*).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Oyang view of ISCII standard method for inputting Indian phonetic

Art Unit: 2686

symbols to include as means for changing characters through a shift key taught by Kato et al. for the purpose of providing an easy to learn, and operate reduced keyboard apparatus for a number of key operations.

Oyang view of ISCII standard, further in view of Kato et al. fail to clearly specify wherein selecting and displaying one of an independent vowel or a dependent vowel depending on the character preceding a current character insertion point in an input character buffer, wherein if the character preceding the current character insertion point is a consonant a dependent vowel is selected, otherwise an independent vowel is selected; (claim 18) and changing a dependent vowel into an independent vowel, whereby the independent vowel is selected without regard for the character that precedes the current insertion point; mapping nukta modifiers to a predetermined key (claim 21); special characters mapped to key "1" (claims 25 and 26); the first subset (vowels) mapped to numeric keys 2, and 3, and the second subset (consonants) mapped to numeric keys 4,5,6,7,8, and 10 (claims 24 and 26), and a shift key mapped to "*" (claim 26).

In the same field of endeavor, Jurion et al. disclose a method and a system for checking the validity of a sequence of input of characters according to the syntactical rules of a selected language (*col. 2, lines 55-66; col. 5, line 59 thru col. 6, line 5*), and wherein one of the selected language is Hindi (*col. 5, lines 37-41; col. 12, line 61 thru col. 17, line 19*).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the combination of Oyang and ISCII standard, in view of Kato et al. method for inputting Indian phonetic symbols through an adaptable keypad and output display to include means for adapting input in accordance with a predetermined language as taught by

Art Unit: 2686

Jurion et al. for the purpose of verifying the validity of a sequence of input characters according to the syntactical rules of a selected language.

The combination of Oyang and the ISCII standard, in view of Kato et al., further in view of Jurion et al. fail to clearly specify wherein selecting and displaying one of an independent vowel or a dependent vowel depending on the character preceding a current character insertion point in an input character buffer, wherein if the character preceding the current character insertion point is a consonant a dependent vowel is selected, otherwise an independent vowel is selected; (claim 18) and changing a dependent vowel into an independent vowel, whereby the independent vowel is selected without regard for the character that precedes the current insertion point; mapping nukta modifiers to a predetermined key (claim 21); special characters mapped to key "1" (claims 25 and 26); the first subset (vowels) mapped to numeric keys 2, and 3, and the second subset (consonants) mapped to numeric keys 4,5,6,7,8, and 10 (claims 24 and 26), and a shift key mapped to "*" (claim 26). The combination of Oyang and ISCII standard, in view of Kato et al., further in view of Jurion et al. suggest for the logic or judgment for placing characters or symbols (*See ISCII standard*) and modifying said logic or judgment according to the syntax rules of a predetermined language (*See Jurion et al.*), furthermore modifying characters or replacing them by a corresponding symbol, and mapping a sub-set of characters to predetermined key (*See Oyang*), wherein such modifiers and symbols are assigned according to the corresponding language (*See ISCII*).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the combination of Oyang and ISCII standard, in view of Kato et al., further in view of Jurion et al. method for inputting phonetic symbols through and adaptable

Art Unit: 2686

keypad and display apparatus in accordance with the syntactical rules of a selected language (i.e. Indian based script) since the modifications for predetermined key assignment and character insertion rules had been held obvious.

13. **Claims 22** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oyang (U.S. Pat. No. 6,674,372) in view of Tabe et al (U.S. Pat. No. 5,852,783), further in view of Jurion et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,631,501).

Regarding **claim 22**, and as applied to claim 16, Oyang discloses the aforementioned mobile station. Oyang fail to clearly specify entering Hindi characters by activating a non-numeric key to open a special character window on said display, and selecting a desired Hindi character displayed in the special character window for input.

In the same field of endeavor, Tabe et al. disclose an information tool such as a cell phone comprising a non-numeric key (INFO key; *Fig. 1, item 105*) to open a special character window on a display (special character table display; *Fig. 9, item 910*), for selecting one of the special characters displayed on the window.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Oyang method for inputting phonetic symbols to include a special character window as taught by Tabe et al. for the purpose of allowing fast access to desired information while not requiring numerous dedicated keys on a keypad to access the desired information.

Oyang in view of Tabe et al. fail to clearly specify wherein the special characters are Hindi characters.

In the same field of endeavor, Jurion et al. disclose a method and a system for checking the validity of a sequence of input of characters according to the syntactical rules of a selected language (*col. 2, lines 55-66; col. 5, line 59 thru col. 6, line 5*), and wherein one of the selected language is Hindi (*col. 5, lines 37-41; col. 12, line 61 thru col. 17, line 19*).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made Oyang in view of Tabe et al. method for inputting phonetic symbols through an adaptable keypad and output display to include means for adapting input in accordance with a predetermined language (i.e. Hindi language) as taught by Jurion et al. for the purpose of verifying the validity of a sequence of input characters according to the syntactical rules of a selected language.

Conclusion

14. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a. Hsieh (U.S. Pat. No. 6,636,163), Numeric Key-Based Chinese Address Inputting Method.
- b. Guo (U.S. Pat. No. 6,686,852), Keypad Layout for Alphabetic Character Input.
- c. Zen et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,007,339), Apparatus and Method for Inputting Mandarin Phonetic Symbols by Using Sixteen Keys.

15. Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to** (703) 872-9306 or **mailed to**:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Art Unit: 2686

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to

Crystal Park II

2021 Crystal Drive

Arlington, VA 22202

Sixth Floor (Receptionist)

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication on earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Ismael Quiñones whose telephone number is (703) 305-8997. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00am to 5:00pm.

17. If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on (703) 305-4379, and fax number is (703) 746-9818. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9301.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose number is (703) 305-4700 or call customer service at (703) 306-0377.

Ismael Quiñones

I.Q.

September 20, 2004


RAFAEL PEREZ-GUTIERREZ
PATENT EXAMINER

9/20/04